



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

*Quarantine station established on St. Croix River.*ST. STEPHEN, NEW BRUNSWICK, *October 24, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a quarantine station has lately been established on the St. Croix River, at a point known as the Ledge, 6 miles below here. Vessels of all kinds clearing from infected ports for this port are obliged to anchor at point named, the officer in charge to report to the customs officials here, showing his bill of health. A doctor is sent to examine the vessel and crew. Should no contagious disease be found, the Government bears the expense, otherwise the vessel.

On account of smallpox, New York and Boston are classed as infected ports. The penalty for violating the regulations is \$400.

Respectfully,

CHARLES A. McCULLOUGH,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

NICARAGUA.

*Report from Bluefields—Fruit port.*BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *October 24, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended October 24, 1901:

Population, according to census of 1894, 3,000; present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 8. Prevailing diseases, mild type of malarial fever and whooping cough. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not as good as usual. The 8 deaths above noted were due, respectively, to malarial fever, cirrhosis of the liver, valvular disease of the heart, hemiplegia, tuberculosis, and "ascites." One inclosure, triplicate certificate for vessel leaving fruit port.

Bill of health was issued to the following vessel: October 20, steamship *Hiram*, crew 14; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

*Reports from Manila—Plague decreasing.*MANILA, P. I., *September 25, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that little plague now exists in Manila, and the epidemic is practically over. During the week ended September 14, 1901, 1 case (Chinese) occurred, resulting fatally. Dur-